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Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
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THIS PAPER [illegible] N. W. AYER & SON [illegible]

MY WIFE.

How often her touch, soft and trembling,
Has sent a quick thrill to my heart!
How often her brown eyes dissembling
Have caused me in anguish to start!
To forget her I've tried, but in vain;
Since I met her she's haunted my brain;
And I scarce can believe,
Though the rumor's so rife,
That my last year's acquaintance
Is this year a wife.

I've disputed with rivals outnumbered
The honor of holding her fan;
Through the waltzes I've aimlessly lumbered
When she danced with some other man.
I've quarrelled with my ink-blotted leaf,
I've snarled that her notes were too brief;
But how foolish and vain
Seems that small, silly strife
When I think that she now
Bears the title of "wife!"

I've given her baskets of flowers;
I've carried her books by the score;
Through many a twilight's gray hours
I've read her the poet's sweet lore.
But a truce to such senseless reviews;
To what use do I sit here and muse?
She has taken the veil,
She is dead to that life,
She's a maiden no more,
But a woman—a wife.

I'll never seek pleasure without her,
Earth's light would be dreary and cold;
Like a shadow I'll hover about her,
Then her form in my arms I'll enfold.
Though seeing her close to my side,
No being shall threaten or chide.
For the woman I sing
Is my treasure for life;
She's my sweetheart, my lover,
My darling, my wife.

STORY OF WILLIE ALLBRIGHT.

The Kidnapped English Boy Who Was Rescued from a Showman by his Parents, in the State of Iowa.

The case of Willie Allbright, an English lad, was full of strange adventures. He lived at Sheffield with his parents until five years of age. His father was employed in a great factory there, and his mother was a dressmaker for the neighborhood. They lived in a cottage in the suburbs of the town, and at the age of four the boy was permitted to run about the neighborhood a good deal.

At five, when he was kidnapped, he was sent to the stores to make purchases, and knew all the streets clear to the factory in which his father worked.

One day in 1861, about two o'clock in the afternoon, he was sent to a store three blocks away after some buttons. Before he reached it a strange man accosted him and asked his name. He then gave Willie some sweetmeats and asked him to go and look at a Punch and Judy show in the town, promising to return with him in a half hour.

The boy eagerly set off with him, and was taken to the railroad depot and placed on a train in charge of a middle-aged woman, who gave him more sweetmeats and was very kindly spoken. She said the show had moved away and they after it, and the novelty of the child's position prevented him feeling any anxiety.

When the detectives came to take the case up, as they did two days after the boy's disappearance, they got no clue whatever. Although he had walked a mile or two, hand in hand with the abductor, along crowded streets, nobody remembered seeing the pair.

They had gone openly to the railroad station, but no one there had noticed them. The guard on the train dimly remembered a woman and child in a compartment, but could give no description.

As the Allbrights were poor and lowly no great stir was created, and no great effort was made by the detectives to restore the boy to his parents.

The boy was taken from Sheffield to Liverpool, being so well treated on the way that he had no thought of his home.

At Liverpool he was told that his name was John Manton, and that the woman was his mother. When he disputed the point he was soundly whipped. His hair was cut close, his dress entirely changed, and a liquid was rubbed on his skin, which turned it dark. Except when he asked to go home, or denied that his name was John Manton, he was kindly treated, and after he had been beaten seven or eight times he accepted the new name and ceased to refer to his parents.

Young as he was this was a stroke of policy on his part. He realized that he had been stolen from home, and he kept repeating to himself that his true name was Willie Allbright, and that he lived at Sheffield.

After a couple of weeks lessons in tumbling and tight-rope walking were given to the boy. He was never permitted to go out alone or to converse with strangers, and it soon came natural for him to call the woman mother.

In the course of a couple of months the past seemed a dream to him and he would have forgotten all about it had he not kept repeating to himself:

"I am not Johnny Manton, but Willie Allbright, and they stole me away from Sheffield."

He was in Liverpool six weeks before he knew the name of the city.

When he had been taught how to dance, sing, tumble, and walk a tight rope—a matter of three months' time—he was taken around the country with a small show, which the woman owned in part. The novelty of travel was so agreeable that he almost forgot his situation, and was for two or three years quite content.

There was no one to teach him how to read or write, but he was quick-witted, and could reason beyond his years. He had hopes that the show would some day reach Sheffield, and he would then slip out and run home, but the people of course carefully avoided the place.

Once, when they were showing at Doncaster, a few miles away, Willie observed a man whose face had a familiar look, gazing at him in an earnest manner, and presently heard him say to a friend:

"The laddie keeps me thinking of the child who was stolen away from neighbor Allbright, but of course it can't be the one."

The boy was about to call out that his name was Willie Allbright when the woman, who always kept an eagle eye on him, came closer and intimidated him. The show then hurriedly packed up and left the place.

The boy now realized more fully than ever that his right name was Allbright, and that he had been stolen from home, but he also felt his helplessness.

He had been told that if he ever tried to run away wild animals would pursue and devour him, and he was in mortal terror of a bulldog which followed the show. He therefore humbly obeyed all orders and made no move to run away.

He was about 8 years old when he changed masters, being sold for a good round price to a man who called himself Prof. Williams. This man was a ventriloquist and juggler, and he took the boy to Australia with him and gave hall performances for about a year or so. They then returned, and made the tour of Scotland and Ireland, and sailed for America.

Allbright was 11 years old when he landed in New York. The Professor then took the name of La Pierre, though he was no Frenchman in look or speech, and travelled for a year.

One day, as they were filling a date at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the boy was sent to the post office with letters, and a curious thing happened. One of the four boys who had witnessed the performance the night previous made up to him in a friendly way and asked his name.

"Johnny Manton," was the reply.

"Yes, but that's your stage name. What is the other?"

"Willie Allbright."

"That's funny. A family named Allbright live next door to us. They used to live in England."

"So did I."

"Maybe you are related. I'm going to tell 'em about you."

Two hours later a man and his wife called at the hotel and asked for the boy, and the mother had no sooner set eyes on him than she hugged him to her heart. The father was longer making up his mind, but he soon came to feel certain that John Manton was Willie Allbright and the boy who had been stolen from him seven or eight years before.

The parents had been in America three years, and had long before given up all hopes of ever hearing from the child.

The professor made a great kick, as his bread and butter were at stake, but when he found the people determined to have justice done, he slipped away in the night and was heard of no more.

Life in Montevideo.

Everybody rides. No one thinks of walking. Each family has its carriage and saddle horse, and even the beggars go about the streets on horseback.

It is a common thing to be stopped on the street by a horseman and asked for a "centavo," which is worth two and a half cents of our money. These incidents are somewhat startling at first, and suggest highway robbery, but the appeal is made in such a humble, pitiful tone that the feeling of alarm soon vanishes.

"For the love of Jesus, Senor, give a poor sick man a centavo. I've had no bread or coffee to-day." And receiving the pittance the beggar will ride off like a cowboy to the nearest drinking place.

The national drink is called cana (pronounced canyah), and is made of the fermented juice of the sugar-cane. It contains about 90 per cent. alcohol and is sold at two cents a goblet, so that a spree in Uruguay is within the reach of the poorest man.

But there is very little intemperance in comparison with that in our own country. On ordinary days drunken men are seldom seen upon the streets, but on the evening after a religious feast the common people usually engage in a glorious carousal.

The vestibule of the tenement houses and the patois or courts which invariably furnish a cool loafing-place in the centre of each, are commonly paved with the knuckle-bones of sheep, arranged in fantastic designs like mosaic work.

They always attract the attention of strangers, and it is a standing joke to tell the tender foot that they are the knuckle bones of human beings killed during the many revolutions.

The ladies of Uruguay are considered to rank next to their sisters of Peru in beauty, and there is something about the atmosphere which gives their complexion a purity and clearness that are not elsewhere found.

But when they reach maturity, like all Spanish ladies, they lose their grace and symmetry of form and become very stout. This is undoubtedly owing in a great degree to their lack of exercise, for they never walk, but spend their entire lives in a carriage or rocking-chair.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

A "Drummer" at Sunday-School.

A Boston "drummer" says that he was never cornered in his life, but he came near it once when he was called on to make a speech before a Sunday-school.

"I was spending my vacation last Summer in New Hampshire," he said.

"I went fishing one day on the town pond and as luck would have it, one of the Sunday-schools went on a picnic to the same place.

"A big thunderstorm came up and we were all driven for shelter to a farm-house near by.

"We all crowded around the open fire-place to get dry. I was completely drenched and got so close to the fire that its warmth soon put me to sleep.

"Pretty soon some one tugged at my shoulder and hauled me on my feet. It was the occupant of the house. Said he to the school which was crowded around me:

"'Mr. —— from Boston will say a few words.'

"'What shall I say?' I asked half awake, and badly confused.

"'Oh, say three words to them,' said he.

"'All right,' I replied. 'Children, I will say three words to you, only three words,' I began, and then I stuck.

"'Only three words,' I began again. But the three words did not come, and the expectant school seeing my plight began to grin.

"Then I suddenly recollected an experience at Cape Cod.

"'Children,' I began for the third time, 'I will make it only three letters instead of three words. I once heard a Superintendent at Cape Cod tell his school about three letters which he said made the word that Sunday-school children should revere above all things. "Can you guess the word, Mary?" said he. "Can't you, Johnny? It is only three letters. Come now—it is simple and easy: 'L-u-v'—love is the word."'"

How a Dude Reduces Himself.

"I say, Gawge, I thought you said those lavendaw trowsers were toe tight. They fit you supawb."

"So they do, Oscah, mai deah feliah. You see, yestawday, I submitted mai nethew extwemities to a Wussian bawth, and that clevaw dewice reduced the copowosity of my pewambulators, don't chew know."—[Whitehall Times.

Wagnerian Music.

"Mattie, Mattie" called an Omaha dame to her daughter, "I do wish you would play something beside Wagner. I am so sick of it."

"I am not at the piano, ma," responded the daughter from an adjoining room.

"Then who is it?"

"Nurse and the baby."—[Omaha World.

An Imprudent Dominie.

A clergyman in an Indiana town preached a sermon a few Sundays ago on the sin of betting on elections.

His leading deacon, a hatter, has since resigned his membership and joined another church.—[Chicago Tribune.

What the Sky Is.

"Mamma," exclaimed three-and-a-half-year-old Walter earnestly, as he came running in at the back door, "now I know what the sky is; it's the roof to all over."—[Babyhood.

WOMEN WHO LOVE WORK.

The Wisdom and Womanliness of Females Being Employed.—A Sensible Plea for Industrious and Indepentent Women.

An English journalist says that the assertion which is frequently made, that no woman who earns her own living does so for the love of work, but merely because she is compelled to work, has as far as he has been able to ascertain by coming in contact with workers of all classes, no foundation whatever.

"The factory girl and the laundress who understood their work have told me without hesitation that the would rather work than do nothing, and all up the social scale it has been the same; but the more intelligent and intellectual the working woman, the more earnest and enthusiastic about her work have I invariably found her to be.

"But once more I would say what has been said again and again, that without thorough training no women will ever succeed in doing her work to her own or to employer's satisfaction, and if this fact is once well understood by parents and teachers of girls the chief difficulty in the way of the advancement of women will be removed.

"All other difficulties may in time be overcome, and as the employments for women have during the last 30 years been, and still are increasing, the training and work need be no drudgery, there being a sufficient number of different employments open to every class of women that each may choose a department for which she is best fitted by natural gifts and idiosyncrasies.

"There are still a great many men and women who having never by experience known what it is to see life stretched out before them with but the one clear fact standing out of the dark future that that they must earn their living or perish, speak of some spheres of womans' work as 'unwomanly.'

"The only possible explanation of this assertion is that those who make it have no idea of the meaning of true womanliness.

"A woman may break stones at the way-side all the days of her life; she may preach, lecture, or plead in court; may, indeed, engage in any work done by man, and yet be as true a woman as ever lived on earth.

"And why, in the name of justice, is it more unwomanly to be a female cab-driver (to take what has recently been much cited as an instance of extreme unwomanliness), who drives her cab to keep body and soul together, than to do as the woman of the world, who drives her fancy vehicle through crowded streets and parks, with only a tiny page at her back to represent the 'man?'

"There will be unwomanly women in high life and in low as long as the world stands, but no work will ever increase or diminish their numbers.

"What the extension of work must needs bring about is the solution of one of the greatest social problems of our time—namely, that of the equalization of the sexes; and after the barrier of inequality falls, which now is put up at almost every step against women whose qualifications and capacities are second to none, the way is clear enough."

Something New of Ex-President Arthur.

"President Arthur," said Senator Vest, "is the most expert and graceful angler I ever saw handle a rod, and I have seen some of the best.

"While we were doing Yellowstone Park, one Sunday, the President and several others besides myself rode ahead of the main party and reached our camping place quite early in the day. It was a beautiful spot, well shaded, with a splendid spring at hand, and near the bank of a river.

"After we had dismounted I strolled to the edge of the stream, and on the opposite side in a hole just below a little rill I saw a splendid trout playing. He was a magnificent fellow, and seemed to be disporting himself in the clear water—it was as clear as crystal—for his own amusement.

"I called the others to come and have a look at him, and expressed my regret that I had left all my rods and tackle with the pack mules.

"One of the party remarked that he had brought his rod along, and he at once returned to the horses for it. In a few moments he placed it in my hands, and I rigged it and attached a fly.

"The President, with arms folded across his breast, was quietly watching the trout.

"As soon as I had the fly properly secured I extended the rod to the President, saying:

"'I want you to catch that fellow.'

"'No, no,' he responded earnestly, half turning away from me, 'I never touch a rod on the Sabbath.'

"I was determined that the President should have that trout; so I stepped to the edge of the brook which was high and almost perpendicular, and pretended to make a cast or two. I'm no slouch with the fly, and could have made the cast had I wanted to.

"After several ineffectual efforts I again turned to the President, who by this time was eagerly alive to the whole proceeding, and said:

"'Mr. President, you must make the cast. It is too far for me.'

"The keen instinct of the sportsman was fully aroused in him, and his eyes were fairly snapping.

"He replied:

"'Well, Vest, I'll consent to hook him, but I will not land him on the Sabbath.'

"I passed the rod over to him. He stepped forward to the spot on which I I had stood and made a cast. It fell a little short; but the next time he put the fly within two inches of the trout's nose, and with a swift dart the fish seized the lure.

"The President hooked him and turning toward me he extended the butt of the rod in my direction, and said hurriedly:

"'Take it, Vest; take it quick; quick. I won't land him on Sunday.'

"I grabbed the rod, and after playing the fish for a while landed him.

"He weighed three pounds and a quarter, and the President ate part of him for supper."—[Washington Post.

A Dangerous Girl.

In the country, not more than 15 miles from Modesto, resides a young lady who has developed into a perfect electric battery.

The first evidence to that effect that the young lady had, presented itself to her a few evenings ago. She was about to retire, and extinguished the light in her room, and with a quick motion rolled back the bed covering, when lo, and behold! the bed immediately was turned into a sheet of fire. The young lady, much frightened, screamed "Fire!" and at the same time grabbed the bed covering in her arms.

When the other members of the family arrived at the door of the room they found her standing in the middle of the room in the midst of what seemed to be a flame of fire, but no sooner had the bed clothes been taken from her arms than the flames disappeared.

Experiments made by the young lady since have proved that she has become possessed of a vast amount of electricity, which shows itself at every opportunity.

The young lady is not at all satisfied with the phenomenon, as it requires the greatest caution on her part to keep from starting up a small bonfire by the slightest movement of her hands.—[Modesto (Cal.) Republican.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

A Review of Convivial Customs in Early Times, and Legislative Restrictions on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

An English exchange remarks that the drink question has been a difficult problem from the dawn of English history to the present day.

The earlier pages of our annals record that the Britons were frugal in their meals, which consisted chiefly of milk and venison. Their ordinary beverage was water. They occasionally indulged in a fermented drink made from barley, honey or apples, and a free use of it never failed to make them ill-natured and ready to quarrel.

During the Roman rule in this country wine and other intoxicating drinks were freely consumed. The bush, which was for ages the sign of an inn, is traced to the Romans, and to them also we owe the national custom of toasting or health drinking.

The Saxon period was one in which intemperance prevailed to a fearful extent. It is stated on reliable authority that even the clergy spent days and nights in drunkenness and debauchery.

King Edgar must be credited with doing a noble work in the reformation of his countrymen from the baneful effects of strong drink. It is remarked by the Rev. Dr. French that the King nearly anticipated by a thousand years the legislation proposed by the United Kingdom Alliance. Acting on the advice of Dunstan, says Strutt, "he put down many ale houses, suffering only one to exist in a village or small town; and he also further ordained that pins or nails should be fastened into drinking cups or horns at stated distances, so that whoever should drink beyond these marks at one draught should be liable to severe punishment."

Archbishop Dunstan was equally zealous in checking intemperance in the church. We make a few extracts as follows from a code drawn up by him:

"Let no drinking be allowed in the church.

"Let men be very temperate at church wakes and pray earnestly, and suffer there no drinking or uncleanliness.

"Let priests beware of drunkenness and be diligent in warning and correcting others in this matter.

"Let no priest be an ale scop nor in any wise act the gleeman."

The Danes drank to a great excess, and during the time their kings occupied the throne of England drunkenness cast a blight over the land.

The Norman conquest brought about many important changes in social life. Sobriety was not the least of the virtues of the Normans.

Coming down to Tudor times, we find an almost similar statute passed to the stringent regulation of Edgar. In the last year of the reign of Edward VI it was enacted that "none shall keep a tavern for retailing wines unless licensed; and that only in cities, towns corporate, burgs, post towns or market towns or in the towns of Gravesend, Sittingbourne, Tuxford and Bagshot, on the forfeiture of ten pounds. And there shall be only taverns for retailing wine in every city or town except London, which may have forty taverns; in York, eight taverns; in Norwich, four; in Westminster, three; in Bristol, six; in Lincoln, three; in Hull, four; in Shrewsbury, three; in Gloucester, four; in Westchester (Chester) four; in Hereford, three; in Southampton, three; in Canterbury, four; in Ipswich three; in Winchester, three in Oxford, three; in Cambridge, four; in Colchester, three, and in Newcastle-on-Tyne, four."

It is chronicled that this legislation was the means of reducing the consumption of intoxicating drink.

Intelligence of the Carrier Pigeon.

The intelligence of the homing pigeon is one of its marked traits, and few qualities are more necessary for a faithful message-bearer. Instances have frequently been recorded by pigeon fanciers, where the bird has shown almost human ingenuity in avoiding dangerous places when bearing important messages, and by taking a circuitous route they have escaped almost certain death.

While passing through the South of France several years ago one of these feathered carriers stopped near a gentleman's house to rest and eat. While quietly watching the inmates of the house through a window the little carrier attracted the attention of the owner of the place, who offered it food out of his own hand.

With a strange fearlessness the bird perched itself on the gentleman's hand and began to eat. The small packet which the pigeon carried plainly informed the gentleman the bird's errand, and, taking the little creature in the house, he allowed it to eat and rest as much as it desired. All attempts to examine the contents of the packet, however, were violently objected to by the carrier.

After half an hour's rest the bird became uneasy, and taking its perch upon the window sill, it began tapping significantly on the glass with its bill. The gentleman curious to see what the bird would do if forcibly detained, paid no attention to this mute but plain appeal.

The bird then began to fly from the window to the man's shoulder and back again, pecking angrily in turn on the window pane and at his host's ear. Still finding no response to its demands, the bird became frantic in its action, until finally, losing all patience, it dashed itself heavily against the window-glass and shattered it into a hundred pieces.

Whether the bird was hurt by the sharp glass could not be ascertained, as the faithful little messenger quickly mounted in the air and was soon lost in the distance.—[Southern Bivouac.

Where Mustangs Are Not in Favor.

Mustangs are not in so much favor as two or three weeks ago, when the big sombreroed and bespurred lasso throwers from Texas were rushing wildly about the town of Westfield with their drove of untamed steeds and lots of people were eager to exchange shekels for the useless animals.

Not a few men and boys have learned new lessons in natural history from owning these beasts.

One is that a horse and a mustang are two different things, and that a mustang has all the bad qualities of the mule with none of the mule's good ones.

Another discovery is that mustangs have a liking for human flesh, and would rather nip off a good bite from the top of the head, or a choice morsel from the shoulder of the unfortunate individual attending them than to feed on the choicest hay or grain.

Then, too, after a time, one gets tired of exhibiting himself on the back of these stubborn, bucking animals for the amusement and diversion of the spectators.

Any would-be buyers of these beasts left in these parts of the country can make good bargains in Westfield.—[Springfield Republican.

Only Her Husband.

Mrs. Peterby hired Matilda Snowball as a cook, but in about a week she had occasion to say to her:

"When I hired you, you said you didn't have any male friends coming around, and now I find a man in the kitchen half the time."

"Why, ma'am, bress your soul, dat man ain't no male friend ob mine. He am only my husband," was the reply.—[Texas Siftings.

A SAMARITAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Graphic Discouragement for the Edification of One Type of Philanthropists.

A newspaper man of wide acquaintance and benevolent disposition was going home one night not long ago when he fell in, at the doorway of a hotel, with a person of some consequence in the community, who had tarried much too long over the wine cup, and was in a state where disgrace if not harm might come to him if he were not got safely home very soon.

"Bless me!" said the newspaper man to himself, "here's a chance to do the good Samaritan. I'll have to handle Jobson carefully, because he is very drunk, and adroitly steer him home while seeming to let him have his own way."

So he stopped and fell into easy conversation with Jobson, and presently said:

"Well, I must be going home, Jobson. Won't you walk along with me?"

"Shert'nly, ol' bo, shertn'ly," said Jobson. "Great'ey pleasure'n 'e warl' shee a man home. Come ri' long, ole fellow, coe 'long."

They set out together, the newspaper man supporting the unsteady movements of his companion.

Suddenly the former remembered that he didn't know where Jobson lived, except that it was somewhere away off in the southern outskirts of the city, a fearful distance beyond his own house. But he didn't dare to ask any questions that would suggest to Jobson that he was taking him home, and simply depended on the impetus in the right direction to carry them along.

Presently they reached the newspaper man's house, and Jobson insisted on leaving him there. But the newspaper man grew very brotherly and kept Jobson going.

The latter protested that the night was damp and chilly, that it wouldn't do for him, the journalist, to stay out, and so on. But the newspaper man kept him going and going.

There wasn't a car or a carriage, and the good Samaritan wouldn't have dared to take one if there had been. It grew very late, and he thought of his own wife getting up in alarm at his absence. But he was in for it.

Along toward morning they reached a door which Jobson, who had grown drunker and drunker, seemed to have a friendly interest in.

The newspaper man tried it, and Mrs. Jobson came to the door.

"All ri' old girl," said Jobson, "my fr'en' seen me home, now I mus' shee him home. Goo' night, ole girl! Can't let him go 'ome 'lone in this damp air!"

It would seem that nothing could restrain Jobson from starting back to town with his companion. Finally he insisted, as a compromise, that the newspaper man should stay all night with him.

Mrs. Jobson gave an appealing look, and the journalist consented, thinking to get Jobson in the house and then slip out, by his wife's aid. But once in, Jobson insisted that he must sleep with him, and grew very ugly when he tried to get out of it.

And so the unfortunate newspaper man went up to bed with the drunkard, who took off his coat only when his friend did, and wouldn't touch a single button until the other had unfastened the corresponding one, and wouldn't get into bed until the other had.

At last both were snugly under the sheet, and the newspaper man was waiting eagerly for some sign that his companion was asleep, when Jobson exclaimed:

"Great ——, ole fellow, did you shay your prayers?"

"No."

"By zhe ole Harry, get up and shay your prayers, an' I'll shay mine!"

The newspaper man got up and knelt at one side of the bed and Jobson at the other. When the ceremonies were completed, both got back into bed, and in about five minutes Jobson began to snore loudly.

The newspaper man saw his opportunity. He rose stealthily, put on his underclothing with trembling hands, sneaked down the stairs with his outer garments in his arms, and finished his dressing below. Then he bade the weeping Mrs. Jobson good morning, and started for his own house.

It was broad daylight when he reached home, and he found another weeping woman there to greet him.

"The next time I find a drunken man making a night of it," the newspaper man says now, "he can make a night of it for all me. I have had enough of the good Samaritan business to last me all my life."—[Boston Record.

The Middle Woman.

The wife of an acquaintance in San Francisco who read the papers became imbued with the idea that it was wrong to patronize Chinese labor when poor white women were suffering for the chance to earn their daily bread, and expressed her views to her husband, saying she knew a poor woman next door who would be glad to do their washing at $3 per week—they were paying the Chinaman $1.50.

It was an advance, but white labor must be encouraged, so the washing was handed over to Mrs Murphy.

The husband met Ah Sam a few months after and, feeling a little qualm of conscience and interest in him, inquired how he was getting along. Sam seemed to be in a cheerful state of mind, and answered:

"Fuss rate; plenty wash business. All samee me do your washee, all samee me catchee close Miss Murphy house. She pay me one dollar hap week."

It turned out that Mrs. Murphy had been giving out the washing to Sam and paying him $1.50 a week, and making a profit of the other $1.50.

Sam was restored, and that is about the way the thing goes.—[N. Y. Times.

A Queer Religious Sect.

The Nest for Godly People is the title of a Russian religious sect which has come into existence during the last fifteen years.

Its headquarters are at the historic fortress town of Bender, and its strange name is due to the fact that its members—all of the peasant class—dig a grave in the floor (which is of dried earth) of their habitations, or else in their gardens, and lie therein until overcome by hunger, in order, as they say, to commune with God, confess to Him their sins, and examine their past life.

To enable them the better to do this, the grave is covered with a wooden box-like lid, or canopy, having a door in it for ingress and egress, so that they lie in the grave as in a coffin; and were it not for small apertures in the top part of it, they would run the risk of being suffocated.—[London Figaro.

A Remedy for Hydrophobia.

There is a remedy for hydrophobia which is not generally known.

The treatment consists of vapor baths, washing the wound with a solution of ammonia, and warm drinks to cause free perspiration.

The originator of this remedy, Dr. Buisson, is said to have cured himself and nearly a hundred other people suffering from the bites of mad dogs. When the malady is fully developed, the patient remains in a bath till he is cured.

APPETIZERS.

German Bulls from the Fatherland.

The Irish haven't a monopoly for the manufacture of bulls. The German papers abound in them. Here are a few specimen bricks:

"After the door was closed a soft female footstep slipped into the room, and with her own hand extinguished the taper."

"Both doctors were unable to restore the deceased once more to life and health."

"A man living at Freudenstadt tried to shoot his wife, but missed her, for which offense he was promptly locked up."

"The chariot of revolution is rolling onward, and gnashing its teeth as it rolls," was what a revolutionary leader told the Vienna students in 1848 in a speech.

"The Ladies' Benevolent Association has distributed twenty pairs of shoes which will dry up many tears."

"I was sitting at the table enjoying a cup of coffee when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my old friend."

"Among the emigrants was an old blind woman who came to America to see her only son once more before she died."—[Texas Siftings.

Picturesque Wonders in Maine.

What marvels to delight and amaze the traveler in foreign lands can be cited that cannot be equalled or surpassed in Maine.

A gentleman was narrating his experience on a Western railway the other day and said that the road was so crooked that the last car met the engine coming back at one place.

"Pooh! that's nothing," said a true son of the soil. "You ought to sail up the Songo River. Why, in going up yesterday we went by one man's front yard four times without turning round once."

Folks who want broken and rugged scenery don't need to go to Switzerland or Scandinavia.—[Lewiston (Me) Journal.

Assurance Without Premiums.

Two commercial travellers, who in former times had often gone their rounds together, lately met once more on the railway.

First Traveller: "What branch are you in now?"

Second T.: "I am at present in the assurance line."

First T.: "Life, fire, or hail assurances?"

Second T.: "No, none of those."

First T.: "What kind, then?"

Second T.: "I'm going about assuring all our creditors that they will be paid some day."—[Humoreskin.

Specimen Minister's Joke.

The gentle and benign nature of a clerical joke is well illustrated by the following story.

The Rev. Francis Washburn, of Rondout, meeting a Mr. Knight the other day, said to him, at the same time assuming a serious cast of countenance:

"Mr. Knight, I am sorry, but you will never go to heaven."

"Why?" asked the astonished Knight.

"Because the Good Book tells us there will be no night there," replied Mr. Washburn.

How Many Toes Has a Cat?

"How many toes has a cat?"

This was one of the questions asked of a certain class during examining week, and simple as the question appears to be, none could answer it.

In the emergency the principal was applied to for a solution, and he also, with a good-natured smile, gave it up, when one of the teachers, determined not to be beaten by a simple question, hit on the idea of sending out a delegation of boys to scour the neighborhood for a cat.

When this idea was announced the whole class wanted to join in the hunt. Several boys went out and soon returned successful.

A returning board was at once appointed, and the toes counted, when to the relief of all it was learned that a cat possesses 18 toes, 10 on the front and 8 on the hind feet.—[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

Baked Milk.

Baked milk, a contemporary tells us, almost equals cream in richness, and will be found very beneficial in all cases where nutritious diet is advisable. It will sometimes work wonders in consumptive people.

The milk should be new, put into a stone jar, tied over, and set in a slow oven for some hours. If left in all night so much the better. A hot oven will have a different effect entirely; the slower the oven, the thicker the milk will be.

It may be taken just as it is, while warm, or if preferred, cold. It is better to bake small quantities, not more than sufficient for each day's consumption.

She Gave Her Flower to God.

At a baby's funeral the family gathered about the little open grave and each one dropped into it a sweet fragrant snowy blossom, the last souvenir of earthly love. All but one.

When it came to the youngest, a little girl of a few summers, to part with her precious flower she held it tightly in her clasped hands, as if defying anyone to take it from her.

"Give it with the rest," urged her father, gently; "mamma had to give up hers."

"Oh, but mamma gave her flower to God," lisped the child instantly.

A suggestion that carried an infinite peace into the hearts bowed down with grief.

She Got the Ticket.

It was a touching case, truly! The Providence station in this city was the place, and the Monday of the late flood the time.

"A ticket for Providence?" asked a lady.

"We cannot sell you one," was the reply.

"But I must have one," said she.

"No train will go through to-day," was the answer.

"But you must let me have a ticket. I must go through. I am to be married to-night," was the rejoinder.

And how could the clerk longer refuse?—[Boston Congregationalist.

He Could Swim.

People on board a steamer at Chatham, N. B., heard a splash and saw a chair floating in the water. Next rose above the waves the head of a man, who remarked:

"Don't mind me; I can swim."

The spectators, not to be outdone in politeness, fished him out at once.

He had placed a chair for himself in such a position that it went overboard with him, when he sat down on it.

The Meteorological Department.

"Oi I don't loike to live out there at all," said Mr. Conovan, speaking of his experience in Texas. "It niver rains excipt in dhry weather, and faith we niver have any dry weather excipt whin it rains."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY. - - OCTOBER 22, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.
FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
HUMPHREY D. TATE, of Bedford.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.
FOR HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK left Harrisburg on Tuesday last for Wilkesbarre, where he was met by Col. Ricketts, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. They would spend the remainder of the week in addressing meetings at various points in the anthracite regions.

THE remains of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who died in 1873, were removed from Washington and interred in the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, on Thursday of last week. Impressive ceremonies were held on the occasion in Music Hall in that city.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, went to Richmond yesterday to attend the State Agricultural Fair of Virginia, intending to return to Washington the same night. On Wednesday next the President and his Cabinet will go to New York to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the Bartholdi statue.

THE nomination, ostensibly by the Republican State Committee, but in reality by Thomas V. Cooper and M. S. Quay, of the Titusville millionaire, W. B. Roberts, as the candidate for Congress in the Crawford, Mercer and Butler district, rankles in the breast of Alexander M'Dowell, of Mercer, who was a candidate for nomination before the conference along with Roberts and Fleeger, of Butler, who is the present member. M'Dowell has published a card since the nomination of Roberts in which he emphatically expresses his disgust over the nomination and the means by which it was procured, declaring that he has always held to the belief "that greenbacks were not a legal tender for a Congressional nomination, and leaves the matter to be decided by the voters of the district." As the district is decidedly Republican, the nomination of Roberts will no doubt be sustained. "Money is a good mare and will surely go forward."

IN an interview with a reporter of the Philadelphia *Times* at Harrisburg, on Monday last, Simon Cameron said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Cleveland has made an excellent President. He has done some things, purely matters of administrative detail, about which a few people in his party are disposed to grumble, but if any Republican thinks that that will be an element of weakness in the Democratic party in the next campaign, he will be most wofully deceived. You will find that when the record of Mr. Cleveland's administration is made up, it will demonstrate that he made every effort to stand by the pledges of his party platform, and he has kept the government in good running order. We must, therefore, have a strong candidate who can rally the whole strength of our party, if we expect to win." Of Mr. Blaine Gen. Cameron said: "Mr. Blaine is very bright, but he is apt to overdo the business. A conservative man makes the best politician." Gen. Cameron's reference to Blaine as being "very bright" is not nearly so forcible as the remark of an old Connecticut Republican who met a dyed-in-the-wool fellow Republican on the public highway just prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884. Having shaken hands and asked about each other's health, one of them asked the other: "Who is your candidate for President?" "I hardly know," was the answer. "Wouldn't Blaine be a strong candidate?" was the next question, to which the reply was made: "He might be and then agin he mightn't." "Isn't he smart?" asked the other.—"Yes," promptly come the answer, "and the only thing wrong about him is that he's too d——d smart."

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mr. Thomas Collins, of this place was not an aspirant for the Democratic Congressional nomination in this district, he was endorsed at the primary election held in June. His letter to the conferrees from this county, declining to be considered a candidate before the conference which met at Somerset on Tuesday last, we herewith append:

EBENSBURG, Oct. 4th, 1886.

W. H. Rose, M. D. Kittell and C. J. Mayer, Esq's., Congressional Conferrees of Cambria County:

Gentlemen: The Democracy of Cambria county at their late primary election unanimously voted to present my name as their choice for the nomination to represent them in Congress from this district. This action was taken without consulting me.

I respectfully decline the nomination and hope that you may be able to place in nomination one of Cambria county's worthy sons. Please convey to the Democracy of my native county my sincere thanks for the honor shown me, and you have my assurance that the nominee, whoever he may be, shall have my cordial and hearty support.

I am very truly yours,

THOMAS COLLINS.

EVEN the staid and conservative Philadelphia *Ledger*, in discussing Judge Gordon's opinion as to the legality of store orders, declares that "a little experience with the compulsions of poverty and a broader consideration of the subject, might go a long way to improve the conclusions of political economists, lawyers and judges, when treating of labor questions."

It also says, "the Supreme Court Judge has probably never been really hungry in his life. He has never been restricted to a single market for the sale of his labor for lack of means to get to another; he has never had a starving family dependent upon him—children whose cries, at least, could be stilled by a store order. The laborer can undoubtedly take the work on the conditions named, or leave it; but with such controlling influences tugging at his heartstrings it can hardly be said that he is in the same position as the manufacturer, who may sell his iron or other goods at the prices offered, or hold them without much inconvenience while waiting for a rise."

THE light fingered gentry who came from Pittsburg to Greensburg on last Tuesday evening to be present at the arrival of Mr. Blaine's next Presidential boom at that place, met with splendid success in plying their vocation. Before Harry White, who met the show at Altoona, had got 50 yards from the depot on his way to the Court House where the speaking was to take place, he discovered that he had lost his pocket book. In our opinion this was precisely the right way to treat a President Judge who compromises his high office by following a political circus. Thomas V. Cooper was relieved of his wallet, containing $100—said not to be campaign funds—and also a $300 gold watch; M. S. Handy, a Philadelphia editor, lost his pocket book; Col. Wendell Bowman, of the same city, was minus a pocket book and a costly gold watch, and Col. Coburn, of Centre county, suffered in like manner, being short of a fine gold watch and his pocket book. These are the returns as we get them from the Pittsburg papers of Wednesday morning.—There were doubtless a score of other unfortunates, who never told of their misfortunes. Greensburg is said to be a hard place, anyway.

GILBERT T. RAFFERTY, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene district, showed on Monday last that he is a more reasonable man and possesses more good common sense than we have been willing heretofore to give him credit for. On the day mentioned he addressed a letter to Hon. John Latta, of Greensburg, the other Democratic candidate, in which, although claiming to be the regular nominee, he proposes to Mr. Latta, in response to the demand of nearly all the Democratic papers in the district, as well as in deference to the desire of a large number of the Democratic voters of the three counties, to submit the whole matter of the regularity of their respective nominations to the Democratic State Committee, or to the Executive Committee of that body. In his letter Mr. Rafferty broadly declares that as "a life long Democrat, in a crisis like the present, I cannot allow my personal feelings to interfere with the interests of the party." Of course Mr. Latta will agree to this proposition unless he is still possessed of the singular delusion under which he labored on last Saturday week, when he stated very confidently to Chauncey F. Black in Pittsburg that he would be elected even if Rafferty remained in the field. Mr. Rafferty has now done all that he could be expected to do, short of an absolute declination, to compose the quarrel in the district, and if the friends of both the candidates act in good faith after the State Committee makes its decision, the district which is reliably Democratic will continue to be so at the November election. Our own opinion as well as that of the Democratic press throughout the State always was in favor of the renomination of Hon. Charles E. Boyle, the present able and useful member.—Westmoreland and Greene, however, were fatally bent upon having a change and that effectually disposed of Mr. Boyle's candidacy.

THE Supreme Court of this State delivered an opinion on Monday last at Pittsburg, in which it affirmed the decision of Judge Simonton, of Dauphin county, forbidding the purchase of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as being in conflict with an express provision of the Constitution of 1873. This decision, although long delayed, will not create any surprise, not even, we think, among the officials of the Railroad who purchased the two railroads named. The question was elaborately discussed before the Dauphin county court and the lengthy opinion delivered by Judge Simonton was so conclusive as to remove the matter beyond all reasonable doubt. As the Philadelphia *Times* says, the Supreme Court has simply "affirmed the constitutionality of the Constitution." Of course Governor Pattison and his Attorney General, Lewis C. Cassidy, feel gratified over the result; the former having directed the Attorney General to begin the proceedings, and the latter having successfully carried them thro' the lower and higher court. What effect the decision will have upon the resumption of work upon the South Pennsylvania road remains to be seen. The better opinion seems to be that it will be pushed to completion. A year ago in a public speech at Bellefonte the Republican candidate for Governor, General Beaver, endorsed Governor Pattison in his bold and courageous efforts to enforce the Constitution, but since then, and especially since he was nominated by a State Convention that cowardly shirked the question and took refuge under the defeated "Cullom Bill" of the last Congress, he has forgotten that he ever made the speech at Bellefonte above referred to. The question is a live State issue of the biggest kind, but Beaver brushes it aside and speaks by the hour on the subject of the tariff with which he will have about as much to do, if he is elected Governor, as he will with passing a bill through Parliament granting home rule to Ireland.

Honest Pay for Honest Labor.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the law prohibiting the "store order" system is unconstitutional, makes all the more imperative and urgent the duty of workingmen to unite in resistance to this abuse. Not in Pennsylvania alone, but also in other States where there are mines and factories, this iniquitous method of evading payment in honest money for honest labor is extensively practiced. For this reason the action of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor on the subject will be looked for with interest. If the workingmen would stand by themselves and by each other in the demand that the store-order abuse shall cease they would have no need to ask the Legislature to intervene for their protection. Not long ago the miners in an extensive bituminous coal operation in this State sturdily demanded that the company stores should be closed, and the operators reluctantly yielded, for the stores were making them more money than they were making out of their mines.

Workingmen where company stores exist—and everywhere else, for that matter—should insist upon weekly payments of wages. This alone would do more to break up the abuse by which their earnings are filched than could any act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. If payments were made at the end of every week, as is the rule in many large manufacturing establishments, there would be little reason for asking or for giving credit at the company store. With the cash in his hand the workingman could buy his commodities where he pleased and on the best terms. But where this iniquity prevails, in order to compel him to take his wages in store orders, payments are made at as long intervals as possible. The pretext is that it takes too much trouble and clerical labor to make weekly payments, when, in fact, the keeping of the store-order accounts at a mine or factory causes much more trouble and requires more clerical labor. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who employs many workingmen, and who has recently shown in deeds as well as in words a genuine concern for their interest, maintains that payment of wages at short terms is essential for their welfare. He practices what he professes, for he pays his men every week, and there is no store-order abuse about his establishment. In fact where this method of payment prevails, the store-order abuse must disappear, as there is nothing for it to live on. When mine operators and mill owners keep retail stores and only pay wages at long intervals, workingmen should combine to defeat the iniquity. Wherever it is practicable they should establish co-operative stores for supplying themselves with commodities at the lowest prices. Their motto should be: "Honest pay for an honest day's work, and no truck." This is one of the best rules for maintaining amicable and just relations between labor and capital.—*Phila. Record.*

The Constitution and the Corporations.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania is said to be preparing to respond to the letter of the Governor on the question of pools to enhance the price of the necessaries of life, by commencing a suit in equity calculated to bring the railways to a sense of their public obligations.—Exactly what the character of the proceedings will be is not yet divulged, but it is an evidence of progress that we have a Governor and Attorney General who are disposed to do what they can to enforce the doctrine that the fundamental laws of the Commonwealth should rule its corporations as well as the rest of its subjects.

The anthracite coal pool has long prepared itself for such proceedings by keeping documentary evidence of its purpose to restrict production out of reach, if not out of existence. Whether the State Executive can reach them by equity proceedings, depends on whether the legal talent employed by this aggregation of capital has been able to devise means for carrying on illegal practices without getting within reach of the law. And, beyond that, there is a further question as to whether this effort on the part of the State authorities will be kept up. The proceedings in the South Penn case have so far been a perfect vindication of the position of the Governor; but over a year after they have been commenced, the final decision of the matter hangs fire in the Supreme Court. Before a third of the time necessary to carry the proceedings against the pools to a similar termination will have elapsed, the term of the present State administration will expire; and the question whether the rights of the people against the corporations shall be upheld, must depend upon the new administration.

If the Republican party shall resume control of the State Executive, will it undertake to assert the constitutional provisions against the corporations? Not if we take the record of that party in the past as decisive. Nor will it be done if we are to accept the comments of the Republican organs on the Governor's letter as an indication of the party's course. It is therefore a matter for the people to decide whether they will have the effort to assert the supremacy of the constitution over the corporations, continued until it is successful.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Word to Workingmen.

There are 200,000 voters in this State who are connected with labor organizations of one kind and another. There are Knights of Labor, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of the Amalgamated Miners' Union, and other Trades Unions covering all branches of industrial enterprise. There are 90,000 miners, anthracite and bituminous, 15,000 iron workers, 30,000 textile workers, 15,000 railroaders, and at least 50,000 workingmen, skilled and common employed in other trades, who have had faith enough in labor organizations to pay the admission fee and other dues necessary to become members and maintain a good standing in the organizations.

There are no means of discovering the relation of these men to the two political parties, but it is reasonably safe to estimate that they are about equally divided politically. That is, that of the 450,000 Republicans in the State on a full vote, 100,000 of them are members of labor organizatsons. It is equally probable that of the 430,000 or more Democrats, the same number are members of labor organizations. If the 100,000 Republican workingmen should withdraw their allegiance from the Republican party, the total vote of that organization would be reduced to 350,000 against 430,000 Democrats.

The nomination of General Beaver by the Republicans of this State was a direct notice to the workingmen within that party that their votes were not wanted. General Master Workman Powderly in an article in the *North American Review* of recent date pronounces the store order system as the most dangerous foe of the workingman. When that opinion was written there was law in force that served as a restraint upon the more odious features of that system. Now that the law has been set aside by a Republican Supreme Court, the evils are multiplied. General Beaver in the face of this law employed store orders to compensate labor, and it is reasonable to predict that in the absence of the restraining power, he will go to the limit of the license which the necessities of the workingmen gives him. For these reasons the 100,000 Republican workingmen will vote against him if they are faithful to themselves.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Sad News from Texas.

The village of Johnson's Bayou is a high ridge on the coast of Louisiana, and the bayou from which it takes its name runs through the habitable part of that section of the settlement on which is situated the post-office station known as Radford. The Bayou is nineteen miles in length and varies from one to four in width, with high ridges facing the Gulf twelve feet above the sea level, and in the rear is a dense and impenetrable marsh.

The population of Johnson's Bayou was twelve hundred souls. Radford was also thickly settled and populous. It had numerous cotton and cane plantations and was the head of navigation. These ridges composed some of the most fertile grazing land in the country, eight thousand head of cattle and horses being owned by the thriving community.—Communication with the outer world was had through two steam vessels, both owned in Johnson's Bayou and Radford, while a fleet of trading vessels plied the waters of the bayou. On Tuesday, 12th inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the storm began, and everybody fled to their homes and with bated breath waited for the fate which they foresaw. The waters of the Gulf began rising, the wind swept through the lower stories of the buildings, driving the affrighted people into attics and upon roofs. By 10 o'clock the first ridge, twelve feet above sea level, was ten feet under water. House after house fell in, either burying the doomed inmates in the debris, or hurling them into the seething waters. Cotton and stores next went, and Radford and Johnson's Bayou were destroyed as completely as if an invading army had done the work.

It was a night of terror. For twelve hours the storm raged over the doomed region, then came a lull, the storm had spent its fury, and the waters receded. The survivors gathered upon elevated point sand viewed the of desolation that met the eye. The houses that had stood the storm were completely gutted—no food, no drink, salt water everywhere. Then began the search for the dead. The bodies of forty-five have been buried and as many more are missing.

The following special dispatch to the Associated Press, from Orange, Texas, gives the latest particulars regarding the great disaster at Johnson's Bayou and Sabine Pass: The steamer, Emily P., returned to Galveston on Sunday at 3 o'clock, bringing 160 additional sufferers from Johnson's Bayou, who are entirely destitute of everything that is necessary to sustain life. They were received at the wharf by our relief committeee, who are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. Most of them are women and children. The steamer will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more persons, who are waiting there, and who are now homeless, penniless and without clothing.—There are now 210 persons in Galveston to be cared for, and the heartrending condition of these people can only be known by seeing and conversing with them

It is estimated by persons who have been over the scenes of devastation that the death list will exceed 250 souls.—Eighty-five corpses have been recovered and buried around Johnson's Bayou and fifty-four have been buried at Sabine, while sixty-six are still missing at Sabine, and as it would be impossible for any human beings to survive so long in the swamp and lagoons without food or shelter, they are, of course, dead. An examination of the country back of Sabine, and in the vicinity of Beaumont, shows that the salt water came back fully forty miles through the swamps, and hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged by water that was forced back and has no outlet. This fact makes the search for bodies very difficult, and doubtless many of the missing have been drowned and their bodies carried out to sea by the receding waves.

No Freedom of Contract.

Under the store order system employes are allowed credit at a certain store. The theory is that they go into it voluntarily. The fact is quite otherwise. No open threats may be employed to coerce them, but as a rule it is understood that the man who refuses to deal at the company's store or the store with which the employers have an understanding, is certain to be viewed with disfavor, and may expect to be discharged at the first opportunity, if he escapes the far-reaching vengeance of the "black list." Of course, under these circumstances, there are few rebels against the policy of the employers, but the dissatisfaction of the men with the system is too notorious to be ignored, and it rests upon perfectly simple facts. Now to assert that the legislative prohibition of the truck or store order system prevents the workingmen from making their own contracts, in face of the well-known fact, is an affront really to the intelligence of all concerned. There is no question of freedom of contract in the case. Precisely what underlies the whole arraignment of the store order system is its compulsory character. Its success depends on the constant exercise of coercive implications. No men ever consented voluntarily to pay more than market price for their provisions. No men would ever enter into such an arrangement unless the only alternative open to them was still more injurious and disagreeable.

The store order system has from the beginning been maintained solely by working upon the fears of the employes. Rather than lose their employment they have submitted to be robbed—for the system involves nothing less than robbery, and that of the meanest kind. If they were free to make their own contracts, they would to a certainty buy in the cheapest market instead of the dearest. That they are not free is the only reason why they deal at the company's store. As to the "legislative tutelage" referred to by Judge Gordon, his characterization is, to say the least, infelicitous. The Legislature of Pennsylvania was appealed to to deliver the laborers from a species of thraldom; for it is certainly is thraldom when a man is not at liberty to buy his food and clothing wherever he chooses. The case was one in which labor was powerless to relieve itself. It demanded and obtained protection from the State. To tell the beneficiaries under the act of 1881 that they were degraded by a law which restored their independence to them is assuredly not calculated to increase their respect for the courts, or to convince them that they have been mistaken in suspecting that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. In short the decision appears to be alike unfortunate and ill-timed, and if it is sound law its victims will think anything but admiringly of the jurisprudence of which it is an example.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottle Free at E. James' Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

THE Democratic Congressional conference of this district which met at Somerset on Tuesday last, nominated Humphrey D. Tate, of Bedford. This is a nomination entirely fit to have been made. Mr. Tate is a sound lawyer, of solid abilities and deserves enthusiastic Democratic support.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Convention of the Knights of Labor at Richmond, Va., after a three week's session, adjourned finally on Wednesday.

—The strongest man at the Vatican, says a London newspaper correspondent, is the Pope, himself, who regularly works from 12 to 14 hours a day, and is wonderfully clear, decisive and methodical.

—A young man found a handbag in a carriage at Tuscola, Ill. It contained $35, and belonged to a young widow in Atwood, and when the young man returned it to her, she rewarded him by marrying him on the next day.

—A 6 year-old girl in Florida dropped her kitten down a well over 50 feet deep, and at her earnest entreaty her father lowered her down by the well rope. She got the kitten out all right, and was pulled up again damp, but happy.

—A special from Mineral Point, Wisconsin says that Burk Fairchild, an aged farmer living about a mile southwest of that city, on last Friday evening shot his wife and afterwards shot himself, both wounds being fatal. Fairchild is supposed to have been insane.

—Gottfried Waller, who was a prominent witness in the trial of the Anarchists in Chicago, was mobbed by a crowd of Swiss Socialists in that city recently. They attempted to choke him, and he fired a revolver to frighten them off, but without avail. He finally escaped to a police station.

—A young man and young woman of Peoria, Ill., have made a wager upon the fate of a Congressional canvass, which makes the forthcoming election a subject of grave concern to them. If the candidate in question wins, the girl agrees to marry the man, but if he loses, the man agrees to marry the girl.

—Mrs. General Grant on Monday of last week received from Charles L. Webster & Co., the publishers of the General's Memoirs, a check for $150,000, being the second payment on account of profits of the work. The former payment was of $200,000. Mr. Webster said that probably within a few months Mrs. Grant would receive $100,000 more.

—A strange result of the recent earthquake has been discovered by Prof. John Cullett, the Indiana geologist, who states in an interview at Indianapolis that a number of wells bored in Indiana and Ohio for gas or oil yielded nothing before the earthquake, but since that occurrence gas in good paying volume and oil in considerable quantity has come into many of them.

—Dispatches from various points in northern Indiana and northern and central Illinois, report considerable damage done by the storm of last week. The little town of Lebman, consisting of about fifty frame houses, and located on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, were entirely demolished. The buildings were not completed, so no one was hurt.

—Advices from Corea say the cholera is still raging there. No idea can be formed of the extent of the scourge. It has more than decimated the capital, where, out of a population of 200,000, the death rate rules at the frightful average of 1,000 per day. About as many Coreans as there are people in the State of California have been swept away already, and it is hard to say where the plague will stop. Corea is described as "an appalling pest-spot.

—General Joseph Alexis Uhrich, the defender of Strasburg during the Franco-Prussian war, is dead. He was made commandant of Strasburg after the battle of Worth, and surrendered to the Germans after a terrible siege of seven weeks. He was severely censured by his own country for this act, but he was the only French General of that war who earned the deep respect of the German army. He was born February 15th, 1802.

—In Forsyth county, Georgia, the headquarters of the holiness agitation in that State, Geo. Tuck and wife and Ed Manning were at the house of Bud Manning, and the Scriptures became the topic of conversation. Mrs. Tuck finally expressed her belief that Adam was not the first man that God ever made, whereupon Ed Manning denounced her as a liar. Tuck then plunged his knife into Manning's neck, making a fatal wound. The Scriptural discussion was at once suspended.

—In Charleston there is a steady growth of business. The receipts of cotton last week were 29,757 bales, against 26,716 bales in the corresponding week last year, and all cotton presses are working on full time. The steamship Huntsman cleared on Friday for Liverpool, with 5,719 bales of cotton. She was loaded and cleared in five days. The committee on relief are pushing their work with great energy. They acted on Friday on about two hundred applications for money to repair houses.

—Rev. J. U. Penwell, of Salisbury, Md., a member of the Maryland Methodist Protestant Cnference, 76 years of age, on Friday of last week, took his own life in a most singular manner. He knelt down by the railroad track while a freight train was passing, and, as the last car reached him, laid his head on the rail. The hindmost truck passed over his neck and severed his head from his body. Mr. Penwell was a retired clergyman, and one of the wealthiest men in the village. His mind is believed to have become deranged recently.

—Great fires in the Indian territory are sweeping over the prairies. Millions of acres of rich grazing lands which a few days ago were covered with a luxurious growth of grass are now charred wastes. The area burned over extends from Vinita on the north to Muscogee on the south, and for a long distance on both sides of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Large numbers of cattle have been burned to death and immense quantities of hay destroyed. Cattle men will be obliged to drive their herds elsewhere to save them from starvation.

—A gray-mustached man of medium hight, dressed in genteel clothes, stood in front of General Grant's tomb on last Friday. He looked for several moments at the plain brick tomb, the only monument New York can afford for the great dead. The visitor carried a small bunch of violets in his hand and wore a small rosebud in the lappel of his coat. The policeman granted him the privilege to walk up to the tomb, and the stranger tenderly placed the violets on the grave. He turned to walk away, but stopped, and removing the rosebud, bent his head over it and placed it with the violets. The stranger was General G. F. Beauregard, of Louisiana.

A Birmingham, Ala, correspondent says: A strange story of animal infatuation is told on Southside. Alexander Mitchel, a hackman, was shot and killed by Wesley Evans, Saturday, August 28. Mitchell had a horse to which he was very much attached, and the animal reciprocated the affection. After the death of his master he refused to eat and acted strangely. He would neigh and appear at times to mourn. At the usual time he was fed he would go down to the gate, look up and down the street, and, not seeing his friend appear to be in deep distress. For several days he refused to eat, and finally died. It is a rare occurrence, but the story is told by reliable persons.

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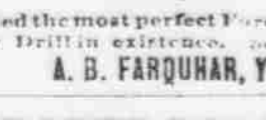

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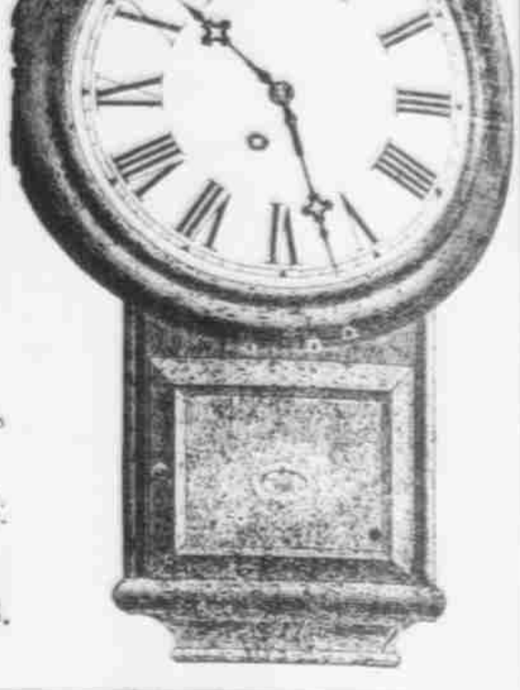

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WE beg to inform you that we saw some pretty Dress Goods at remarkably low prices.—GABLE & CO. for the rest.

1402 ELEVENTH AVE. 1402.

WE beg to inform you that the best value in Blankets we ever came across was at 1402 Eleventh avenue, Altoona—right here in our own town—GABLE & CO. FOR THE REST.

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	1.45	4.32
Wildwood,	9.27	2.03	4.50
[illegible]	9.32	2.08	5.03
[illegible]	9.42	2.17	5.14
Ashville,	9.50	2.25	5.32
[illegible] Mills,	9.57	2.32	5.31
[illegible]	10.00	2.37	5.36
[illegible]	10.04	2.41	5.41
Dean,	10.08	2.45	5.46
Frugality,	10.17	2.54	5.57
Fallen Timber,	10.25	3.05	6.08
[illegible] City,	10.34	3.12	6.18
Coalport,	10.43	3.22	6.30
[illegible]	10.45	3.24	6.33
Irvona,	10.45	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Irvona,	11.00	3.40	5.00
[illegible]	11.05	3.46	5.08
Coalport,	11.07	3.48	5.12
[illegible] City,	11.16	3.57	5.26
Fallen Timber,	11.25	4.07	5.41
Frugality,	11.33	4.15	5.54
Dean,	11.42	4.25	6.08
[illegible]	11.46	4.30	6.14
[illegible]	11.50	4.33	6.21
[illegible] Mills,	11.54	4.37	6.26
Ashville,	12.00	4.45	6.33
[illegible]	12.08 P. M.	5.28	7.18
[illegible]	12.18	5.03	7.02
Wildwood,	12.27	5.07	7.07
Cresson,	12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Delightful—the weather.

—Pumpkin parties are the latest.

—For buckwheat flour go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Frank McPike, of the Pittsburgh Leader, was in town on Saturday.

—For choice groceries, always fresh, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—A little daughter of Mr David Davis is laid up with diptheria.

—Hon. James Flynn, of Coalport, tarried a few hours in town on Tuesday last.

—For fine tobacco and choice segars, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Messrs E. Dufton & Son have a nice line of soft coal heating stoves that they will sell at bargains. Call and see them.

—Mr. Alex Skelly, of Summerhill was thrown out of a buggy at Wilmore one day last week, and had three of his ribs broken.

—Counterfeit five dollar gold pieces are reported to be in circulation. They may be easily detected, since the "n" in the word "United" is upside down.

—Mr. Fes. Lloyd, editor of the *Herald*, has purchased the property on the northwest corner of Julian and Sample sts., paying therefor the sum of $1000.

—Mr. Isaac Kaufman, a wealthy and well known citizen of Somerset county, died at his home in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, on Sunday last.

—Mrs. H. A. McPike, wife of the senior editor of the Altoona *Times* is spending a few days in town during the present week, on a visit to relatives and friends.

—The Messrs. Collins are having Colonade row repaired. The offices will be raised about eight inches higher than at present, and put in good condition generally.

—Mr. Andrew Carnegie is reporetd to be lying seriously ill at his cottage at Cresson. His brother, Thomas M. Carnegie died at Pittsburgh on Tuesday last aged forty-three.

—Mrs Jane Jones, of Braddock, formerly a resident of Johnstown, dropped dead at her residence at the former place on Saturday last. She was about fifty years of age.

—An exchange says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat, in the small of the back, is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Subscribe for the FREEMAN.

—W. C. Miller, an Altoona cigar maker committed suicide on Monday last by a dose of laudanum. He had been on a protracted spree and being out of work became despondent.

—A systematic effort is soon to be made in southern Somerset county by parties of wealth and experience, to ascertain whether there are reservoirs of oil and gas there in paying quantities.

—Mrs. Ellen Dougherty, who at one time resided at the Foot of Plane number two, in this county, died at Pittsburgh on Saturday last. She had been a resident of Pittsburg for a number of years.

—Mrs. Kistler, widow of the late ex Sheriff Kistler, of Westmoreland county; aged [illegible] years, had one of the old-style quilts, which she made during the past summer, on exhibition at the Greensburg Fair last week.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg Postoffice. Cora H. Lowrie, Henry Ely, John H. Wachob, J. H. Hemperly, Mr. [illegible] Drey, Mr. George Alles and Mr. William Shirks.

—The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad is now being made. An inspection train passed over the road from Pittsburg to Altoona on Tuesday last, on Wednesday from Altoona to Harrisburg and on Thursday to Philadelphia.

—A young lady of Punxsutawney was recently bitten on the wrist by a spider. The effects of the bite lasted over a week, and in the meantime her arm and shoulder swelled fearfully, white blisters breaking out all over the poisoned parts.

—A submarine diver was brought to Altoona last week for the purpose of removing a screen from the mouth of a pipe in the dam that supplies the city with water at Kittanning Point. He successfully accomplished the object of his coming.

—What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly glossy. Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago.

—Hon. Seth McCune, an old and prominent citizen of Blair county, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Marget [illegible], in Altoona, on Sunday last, aged [illegible] years. He had served several terms in the legislature as a member from Blair county.

—J. Emigh, who had his skull fractured while working at a wreck on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad recently, was removed to Altoona hospital last week for treatment. His sight is entirely gone and even if his life is saved there is no certainty of his sight being restored.

—The world moves. Our grandmothers used brown sugar, we use white; they used common brown soap we use white soap.—The best white soap is Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, which can be used for all purposes to which soap is applicable.

—Blind Tom, the great musical phenomenon will give a concert this (Friday) evening. Blind Tom has been before the public so long and his performances so wonderful and pleasing that an extended notice is hardly necessary. Admission, 50 cents, Children 25 cents. Concert begins at eight o'clock.

—It was decided at the meeting in Huntingdon last week that the next reunion of old boatmen shall take place at Lewistown on December 14, 1887. Lafayette Webb, George Rarick, and Philip Hall, of Lewistown; W. H. Ewing, of Newton Hamilton, and C. B. Dull, of McVeytown, were appointed an executive committee to make arrangements for the meeting.

—Mr. Andrew Duman, of Blacklick township departed last week for Nebraska, where he expects to make his home in the future.

—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Woolf & Son, Johnstown's popular clothiers, whichwill be found in another column.

—Mr. Andrew Strittmatter's chicken coop, in Carroll township was visited on last Saturday night and a number of his best chickens taken. It is said to be an easy matter to guess who steals chickens in that locality and Mr. Strittmatter has a very good idea who got them.

—A farm house belonging to James Winkleman in Buffington township, Indiana county, caught fire from a stove pipe on Monday afternoon and was burned to the ground with all his household furniture and all the grain that he had raised this season which was kept in one room.

—Thomas Reese, aged 73 years a resident of Scott Haven, Westmoreland county, knelt deliberately in front of an approaching train at Connelsville, on last Friday, after having been twice removed by emyloyes of the road, and was crushed to death, his body being shockingly mangled. He leaves a family of grown up children.

—We learn that the store of J. C. Noel, of Portage, was entered on Thursday night by thieves who effected an entrance by breaking off the window shutters, and stole a lot of pants, boots and various other articles to the amount of over one hundred and thirty-five dollars. No clue as to who the daring thief was has yet been obtained.

—My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I took little interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which effected a permanent cure. David Bash, Little Rock, Ark.

—At a shooting match at Conemaugh on Tuesday last, between a Johnstown team and a team from the north of the county, near Carrolltown, the match was won by the Johnstown team by a score of 438 to 428, distance 200 yards. Two of the Johnstown men shot with globe sights for which an allowance of 10 was allowed the Carrolltown team.

—The Abbot of St. Vincent's is about to establish a home for destitute and friendless children at Carney's Station, about five miles east of Greensburg. For the present the Home will be in the old house on the farm owned by the Benedictine Order, but in the spring a large brick building will be erected. The home will be in charge of the Sisters and a priest.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at Davison's Drug Store.

—One day last week as Dr. Murphy, of Gallitzin was driving on the road from Ashville to Gallitzin, two men threw a rope over him and pulled him out of his buggy, it is supposed for the purpose of robbery. A revolver in the Doctors hands put the villains to flight without accomplishing their purpose. There is no doubt a gang of dangerous villains in that neighborhood.

—Pick-pockets worked the crowd at the Blaine meeting in Greensburg on Tuesday night. State chairman Cooper lost his pocket-book containing $50; Editor M. P. Hardy lost a pocket book; Colonel Bowman, of Philadelphia, lost a pocket-book and a gold watch; Colonel J. P. Coburn, of Chester county, lost a gold watch and a pocket-book, and Colonel McAfee, of Greensburg, lost a pocket-book.

—The predictions of weather prophets do not always hold good but still they do not give up. If they fail in one prediction they may hit it in another and so there is no use getting discouraged. There can be no failure however in the prediction that at John Owens' store on High street, dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, and groceries and provisions can always be bought at bottom prices.

FOR Burns, Scalds, Bruises and every pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

—There appears to be no lack of aspirants for the County Superintendency. Among others are Lewis Strayer, the present incumbent, J. W. Leech principal of the Ebensburg schools, W. J. Cramer, son of Jos. Cramer of Allegheny township, and a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School of the class of 1886, and several from the south of the county. Surely with such material as the above at hand there need be no cause for electing an incompetent person to preside over our schools.

—There were 215 teachers enrolled at the Teachers Institute last week. This is the largest number ever enrolled at an Institute in this county. The weather was very favorable and the Institute was the most successful ever held in this county. Before the opening of the country schools is the best time for a meeting of teachers that they may be enabled to apply the instruction received at the opening of their schools. The full proceedings will be published and mailed to teachers and directors.

—The advertising car of the Blaine circus for 1888 passed over the Pennsylvania railroad on Tuesday last, and stopped for about an hour at Johnstown. General Beaver, the Republican candidate for Governor was in Philadelphia when the aggregation started, and, as he was travelling in the same direction they kindly gave him a lift. A number of our Republican friends went to Johnstown on Tuesday to see the man from Maine and returned the same night, a special train having been run to Cresson to bring them back.

—Mr. Andrew Gutwald, on Wednesday last turned his cow into his lot for the purpose of letting her eat some corn fodder. In the lot was an old abandoned well, about thirty feet deep, covered with a platform that had become rotten. In browsing around through the lot the cow got upon the platform and fell through, going down backwards until she reached a cross-piece in the well, about fifteen feet from the top, where she hung. A number of neighbors gathered around with ropes, and after considerable difficulty drew her out, but she only lived a few minutes afterward.

—Patrick Shay, about twenty-one years of age, formerly a resident of Johnstown where his sister, Mrs. Daniel Crowley still resides, was killed by the cars at Greensburg on last Satuaday evening. The deceased along with his brother, Timothy had been working at Scottdale and started to go to Johnstown. At Greensburg they got off the train and Patrick started across the track when he was struck by a freight train that escaped his notice. His neck and left leg were broken and his death was instantaneous. His remains were taken to Johnstown where they were interred on Monday last.

—Miss Munden, of Pittsburgh, is visiting Miss Nene Roberts.

—A fine line of breech loading shot guns and rifles for sale cheap at Duftons.

—Joseph Finegan who was raised in the neighborhood of South Fork, this county died on Tuesday last at Benwood, West Virginia and his remains were brought to South Fork on Wednesday.

—The Huntingdon *Local News* says that Mrs. Levi F. Putt, whose home is in Saxton, Bedford county, was dangerously wounded with a revolver on Tuesday morning. Her son aged about sixteen years, had picked up the weapon, and by some means it was discharged, and the bullet penetrated her right breast within an inch of the nipple, but it is not known whether it has gone into the lungs or not. All efforts to find the ball have been unavailing. Her condition is critical.

Bold Burglary.

On Tuesday night of last week the house of Mr. Richard Elder, in Gallitzin township, about one mile east of Ashville, was entered by burglars, who demanded his money, and on Mr. Elders refusing to give it to them, they proceeded to tie him. Mr. Elder is about seventy-five years of age, and there was no person with him but his wife and daughter. There were seven of the thieves and after they had tied Mr. Elder, his wife and daughter were guarded by some of the villains, while the others ransacked the house. Mr. Elder had sold his property a short time previous, and had on that day received a check for $2,000, but had been to Altoona and luckily deposited the money in one of the banks of that place. The thieves found between forty and fifty dollars that Mr. Elder had about the house, which they took along with some other small articles. Mr Elder was guardian for some minor children, and had a number of receipts and private papers, and also his deeds which were useless to the thieves or to anybody else, but of importance and value to Mr. Elder. These they took and tore into fragments and scattered them over the floor. Mr. Elder does not know yet whether he can patch them together or not. The burglars were not masked, but were strangers to Mr. Elder and his family. Up to this time there has been no clue to the perpetrators.

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator—the favorite home remedy—is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering, no injury from exposure after taking, no loss of time. It is the best preventive medicine, and safe to take, no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy cure.

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up but not with stimulants, spring medicine, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give you renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at E. James' Drug Store.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 20, 1886:

Fremont C. Jones and Mary E. Davis, Ebensburg.

Leonard G. George, Franklin borough, Clarissa Jane Ribblett, East Taylor township.

William R. Hancuff and Annie Yerkley Gallitzin.

Edmund A. Clark, New Haven, Conn. and Hattie O. Johnson, Johnstown.

John Karl, Conemaugh, and Minnie McClintock, Johnstown.

Oscar L. Pringle, Portage, and Clara G. Ashe, Wilmore.

Oliver G. Smith, Reade township, and Hannah F. Bougher, Cresson.

Anselm V. Buck, Gallitzin, and Lucinda Hott, Carroll township.

Married.

JONES—DAVIS—Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Ebensburg, Thursday, October 14, 1886, Dr. F. C. Jones and Miss Mary Ellen Davis, both of this place.

We tender our congratulations to the Doctor and his fair bride and hope their pathway through life may be free from cares as is possible in this mundane sphere, and that they may live long to enjoy the pleasures and comforts of connubial life.

Obituary.

LLOYD—Died at the residence of his grandfather, in this place, Ross, son of Furgus and Olivia Lloyd on Wednesday evening October 20, 1886, aged about eighteen months.

LEWIS—Died at her home in Ebensburg, on Sunday, October 17, 1886, Mrs. Claudia Lewis, aged about 36 years.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Isaac Evans and was the widow of John Lewis, deceased, formerly a resident of this place, who removed to Rooks county, Kansas, in 1878 along with a number of other residents of this place. Mrs. Lewis and one child remained here until her husband fixed up a home on the land he purchased, when she followed him. The day before the arrival at the railroad station Mr. Lewis with several others had been at the station to meet her and after the arrival of the train on which she was expected started home, but on the road died from heart disease. Mrs. Lewis arrived next day to find instead of loving husband his cold and lifeless corpse. She remained about a year in Kansas where her child died, when she returned to this place. She was for a number of years a teacher in our public schools and taught the greater part of last winter, although in failing health from the fatal disease consumption, but resigned before the end of the term. She bore her sufferings meekly with a Christian resignation in the hopes of a happy immortality. She was a consistent member of the Congregational Church and after services at her late home her remains were interred in Lloyd's cemetery on Tuesday last. Peace to her ashes.

Additional Institute Proceedings.

WHEREAS, The necessity of some means to supply the want of knowledge and the want of sociability among the teachers of our county is evident and we believe that our meeting for the purpose of self-improvement in reading circles, will bring forth mutial improvement and the advancement of our schools.

Therefore, be be it resolved,

1. That the teachers of Cambria county in Institute assembled, do declare it their opinion that reading circles should be established in all school districts.

2. That we recommend the division of the county into sections, each of which shall contribute a reading circle and the appointment of a leader to call together the teachers of the various districts for organization.

3. That we favor the organization if a permanent County Teachers' Association composed of county teachers who shall hold meetings at stated times for the consideration of educational questions and other school matters as may be brought before the association.

4. That we authorize the County Superendent to appoint a chairman of an executive committee, who shall, after consultation with the committee appointed by him, convoke the association and act as temporary chairman when the association assembles. The time and place of holding the first meeting to be deteamined by the executive committee.

5. That we recommend the careful reading of at least two good educational papers by every teacher in the county.

JENNIE E. SELLERS,
ELMIRA STALB,
ALLIE LLOYD,
MAGGIE WALTERS,
EMMA GWIN,
J. C. BROWN,
T. J. ITELL, Ch. Com.

Book Notice.

Godey's Lady's Book for November is a gorgeous number replete with good things from commencement to end. The steel plate illustration is an exquisite rendering of the figure of Marguerite in the opera of Faust. A comparison of this engraving with that issued by other publications places Godey at once far ahead of all its rivals in artistic merit and mechanical skill; this is followed by two beautifully colored fashion plates, and a double colored work design all of which are sure to please the fair sex. With this number is commenced two powerfully wrtten serials—"Why Did He Do It?" by the author of "Wedded to Misery" (a serial published in the Lady's Book that elicited favorable comments from the press throughout the country,) which the present story bids fair to eclipse in interest and "A Legal Fetter," by Mrs. Olivia Wilson giving promise of sensational merit. "A Wave O' The Sea," by Marian C. L. Reeves, grows in interest and the sequel is anxiously waited for. Several good short stories and poems complete the literary pages, among the latter "Indian Summer" by M. L. Baker is especially beautiful. Hints for the household, dressmaking, fashion and work fill up the magazine with many useful suggestions. Godey's grows better each month, but this does not satisfy the publisher who promises greater literary treats and improvements in every department connected with the magazine for the coming year. Each subscriber receives a cut paper pattern of their own selection. Now is the time to subscribe for the cheapest and best fashion magazine. Price $200 per year. Liberal terms to club raisers and valuable premiums. Send for circular and specimen copy 15 cents. Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession have been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, astringements or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Susquehanna township, on or about the 1st of September last, a roan cow supposed to be about six years old with crop out of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN M. WEAKLAND

Oct. 22, 1886.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on the 20th of July last, a dark brown bull, one year old with a stripe down the back and a stripe on the under side of the right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY BARD.

Oct. 22, 1886, 3t.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
☞ Office in Armory Building.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Otis Lloyd, Assignee of Reese John Lloyd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, October 19, 1886*, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK, Auditor,

Sept. 24, 1886.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the final account of Joseph Hogue Anm'r. of Mary A. Bradley, dec'd, and Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Bradley, dec'd. The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at the Arbitration Room, in Court House, in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on *Friday, Oct. 15, 1886*, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, to discharge the duties of my appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. H. MYERS, Auditor.

Sept. 24, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JESSE NAGLE,
Executor.

Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable Tracts of Land for a Colony to be found.

Consisting of about 12,000 acres of rich Farming Land, of which considerable is cleared, and the balance in fine timber, for staves, saw mill lumber, &c., within good markets. There is on the land a charcoal Iron Furnace, with No. 1 machinery; a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Tannery, run by steam, and about thirty dwellings and other buildings; situate in Trigg county, Kentucky, having two miles of river front on the Tennessee river, and the whole is offered at the low price of Five Dollars per acre, with perfect title, or will sell a portion to suit buyers. All I ask is to go and see the property, as no such a bargain can be found else where.

For fuller information, call on or address

C. BERINGER,
106 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

9-24 1 m.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth!

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOS. A. GRAY, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1886.

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Governor.
ONE PERSON for Lieutenant-Governor.
ONE PERSON for Secretary Internal Affairs.
ONE PERSON for Auditor General.
ONE PERSON for Congressman-at-Large.
ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset for Congress.
TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Register and Recorder for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for District Attorney for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the county of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradly's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of Adam Makin, deceased, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the Armory Hall building on Centre street, Ebensburg boro.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First ward, at the school house in said ward; Second ward in the borough lock-up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First ward; Second ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richlands' school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, at Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St Boniface in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at school house No. 2, known as Mountain School house.

The electors of the districtco mposed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: First ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square; Second ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at Mansion House, corner Broad & Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward at th school house in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Wiegand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward, Seventh ward at the office of Samuel W. Miller, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly's to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up; Second ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summit to meet at the school house in said borough, near the eastern limits of the same and fronting on Portage railroad.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Jonas Blouch's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at Angus' school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Lilly.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3, in said township; Second division, at said Beam's school house, in township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Actsof Assembly now in force in this Ttate, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2nd, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1869:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1886.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office, Ebensburg, Pa., until 1 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 3, 1886, for furnishing coal for one year for the Court House and Jail. It must be good No. 1 screened coal and must be weighed on the Ebensburg borough scales and settled for according to the certificate of the weighmaster. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners,
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 3, '86.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Valuable Tract of Land

In Jackson Twp.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, near the Methodist and Dunkard churches on Old Pike, near junction of Johnstown and Ebensburg Road therewith, on

Thursday, October 28, 1886,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

All that certain TRACT or PIECE of LAND containing about 286 ACRES, adjoining lands of William Byers, T. Davis, Elias Munday, and others, in Jackson township, Cambria county, late the property of E. A. Vickroy, deceased, and known as the Thomas Vickroy tract. Title indisputable. The said tract of land is a short distance from the point where the experimental oil and gas well is now being drilled, and also near the point where a cannel coal vein has been opened, which is supposed to underlie this tract.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and one-third in two years thereafter and deferred payments to bear lawful interest and to be secured by judgment bond or bond and mortgage of the purchaser, at option Trestee.

JOHNSON G. WEST,
Trustee of the estate of E. Vickroy, dec'd.
Oct 15, 1886.

Ready Mixed.

50, 60, 75c and $1 per gal,

BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS

IRON OXIDE PAINT

Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing with best coating and cement. Agents wanted.—Color card list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 260 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 1-2m.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Allegheny township, about the 1st of May, 1886, a dark red bull with white star on forehead and some white on flanks. The ower is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ALEXIS PARRISH.

Oct. 15, 1886.

PATENTS

HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,

Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

INTERESTING TO

Ebensburg and Surroundings.

Although our reputation as a first class Clothing and Furnishing Goods House has already gained a firm hold in the minds of all with whom we have had business transactions. Yet we think it our duty to remind the people of Cambria county, from time to time through the columns of this paper that we are ever alive to their interests and we are determined to hold the top place in their confidence as long as our Establishment exisits.

Our method of doing business is plain, simple and ever the same. We purchase at all times the best goods for the money that the manufacturers can produce. We guarantee every article sold in our Store to be exactly what it is represented to be by our salesmen. We have one and the same price to everybody. We cheerfully refund a liberal portion of the purchase money in case our goods prove unsaisfactory to the wearer and in every instance our prices are warranted to be lower than the same quality and make of goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

For the benefit of our customers, Mr. Sulka will continue his usual visits to Ebensburg and we would strongly advise them at all times to delay their purchases for his coming in case they find it inconvenient to visit Johnstown.

Remember that it is impossible to secure in any of the eastern cities better goods or later Styles than we can give you and remember what our guarantee states regarding prices and satisfaction.

WOOLF & SON,
Grand Depot for Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13, '86

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG.

THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE.

OVER 50,000 IN USE.

In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the Golden Age Cooking Stove, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits as a successful operating cook stove. It has been thoroughly tested, we having sold in the last three years over 50,000 of them. We would call attention to the contour of the stove, it being in the highest degree graceful and well proportioned. For weight, smoothness of castings and perfect fittings it is unequalled. AS A BAKER IT IS PERFECT, and we believe that this, our latest production, is, without exception, the finest and best operating cook stove made to day.

Sold by JOHN FENN,
Johnstown, Penna.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn.

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Francis X. Christy, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Francis X. Christy, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 29, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

PHILIP NOON,
Executor.

Munster twp., Sept. 10, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Williamson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

ALFRED WILLIAMSON,
Executor.

Gallitzin, Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Elias Baker, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Elias Baker, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1886.

FOR SALE!

The well known Shinkle Grist Mill, one-fourth mile from railroad station at Ebensburg. This is a three run water power mill and will be sold cheap and on reasonable payments.

Inquire of J. A. GRAZIER or A. V. BARKER,
Executors D. Shinkle, dec'd.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm *Gives Relief at once and Cures* COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER *Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.*

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SALESMEN

WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guarranted. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.

August 20, 86-2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Ivory, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN DURBIN,
Adm'r of William Ivory, dec'd.

Clearfield twp., Oct. 8, 1886.-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.

In the matter of the third and final account of James Myers, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Elder, dec'd.

Having been appointed Auditor by the said Court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, the first day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

DONALD E. DUFTON, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 4, 1886.-3t

WANTED SALESMEN

For our Reliable Nursery Stock, on Salary or Commission. Write for terms, enclosing stamp for reply. No experience needed. S. A. McOMBER & Co. Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

The Origin of "Academy."

There are doubtless many persons who use the term "Academy" as applied to educational institutions who do not know the curious origin of its educational use.

We will give it in as few and lucid words as possible, in connection with a sketch of that divinely gifted heathen, Plato, the father of true Philosophy.

First we must observe that about 400 years before the Christian era, the Greeks were the most enlightened people in the world. Among them the arts and sciences flourished to a high degree and Philosophy—"Daughter of Heaven" as Burke once termed her, fascinated all the youths of the world of which Greece was then mistress.

Among the apt pupils who listened to the wisdom of the sage Socrates, was Plato, son of Ariston anh Pontone, born at Athens, B. C. 429, and descended from great Codus and Solon. He had been brought up in the schools of the time, trained in grammar, music and gymnastics and at the death of Socrates was one of the most promising attendants, having given ear to his teachings for eight years. After his master had exchanged worlds, as he himself put it, Plato moved to Megara, whence he traveled into Egypt, Sicily and the Greek colony in Italy, enriching his mind with observation as well as study.

Upon his return to Athens, he resolved to open a school of Philosophy in which to instruct the youth of the country. He accordingly chose a singular spot, which soon became famous for his teachings and attracted crowds from all points. So great did his reputation become that even ladies, breaking the strict rule of Athenian propriety, disguised themselves and attended his lectures which sparkled with the truths of immortality, and God, the maker and governor of the world.

The other schools were deserted while he taught, and rulers, and lawyers and judges came to hear his words.

The place at which he gave his lectures was a grove which belonged to one Academus and from this slight circumstance it was called Academy and those who attended Academicians. It became the chief of all schools, of ancient times. Hence no higher title can be given to any institution of learning than Academy

Droughts.

The droughts of Eastern America are reported as follows.

"In 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.

In 1630, 41 days in succession without rain.

In 1657, 75 days in succession without rain.

In 1622, 30 days in succession without rain.

In 1674, 45 days in succession without rain.

In 1680, 81 days in succession without rain.

In 1694, 62 days in succession without rain.

In 1705, 40 days in succession without rain.

In 1715, 45 days in succession without rain.

In 1728, 61 days in succession without rain.

In 1730, 92 days in succession without rain.

In 1741, 52 days in succession without rain.

In 1749, 108 days in succession without rain.

In 1755, 42 days in succession without rain.

In 1762, 123 days in succession without rain.

In 1773, 80 days in succession without rain.

In 1791, 82 days in succession without rain.

In 1802, 23 days in succession without rain.

In 1812, 28 days in succession without rain.

In 1856, 24 days in succession without rain.

In 1871, 42 days in succession without rain.

In 1875, 27 days in succession without rain.

In 1885, 20 days in succession without rain.

The longest drought reported in America was in the summer of 1762, no rain fell from the first of May to the first of September, making in all 123 days without rain. There are seven droughts reported in the seventeenth century averaging 51 days each, ten in the eighteenth century averaging nearly 75 days each, and up to the present time six in the nineteenth century averaging 27 days each.

Hints to Sportsmen.

The sporting season is now at hand and a few hints to amateurs will not be out of place.

First, get your gun and load it. Put the powder in first and the shot on top. Of course, when you have emptied your gun and are in a hurry to load up load it vice versa.

Take three or four fellows along with you so that if one of you is shot there will be enough left to carry him home. This will also render the accident less difficult.

In climbing over a fence hunters should be very careful. When you come to a fence, set your gun down and get over yourself. Then reach through, get the gun by the muzzle and pull it through the fence.

If your dog should refuse to tree pheasants, and persist in chasing rabbits, shoot him.

By a continuation of this process old dogs may become so full of shot that they couldn't chase a rabbit if they wished.

Should you fall down and jam about two inches of mud into the muzzle of your gun fire it off immediately. It would be advisable to do this by means of a forty-foot string, but on such an occasion you must be in a hurry.

Should something get wrong with your gun, push the hammers back with your foot and blow in the muzzle.

This will bring a recreant gun to its duty quicker than anything.

Follow carefully these directions—any intelligent man can do it—and you will have no need for further instruction [illegible] [illegible]son.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO

Prescott's HISTORY of the CONQUEST of MEXICO. With a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortes. Illustrated Library Edition, in two volumes, small octavo. Price, $2.25. Popular Edition, two volumes in one, without illustrations, $1.25. Now ready.

Copyright. The expiration of copyright enables me now to present this great work to American readers at a popular price, yet in form worthy of the author, and worthy of the finest library. Its mechanical qualities are fairly equal to those of my best edition of "Guizot's History of France."

Whipple, the noted essayist and critic, says: "A history possessing the unity, variety, and interest of a magnificent poem. It deals with a series of facts and exhibits a gallery of characters, which to have invented would place its creator by the side of Homer; and which to realize and represent in the mode Mr. Prescott has done, required a rare degree of historical imagination."

Beyond ALL PRAISE. "This announcement is all that is needed. The work itself long ago passed beyond all praise. The thousands of people who were unable to secure it at former prices will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so at a reduced rate."—Interior, Chicago, Ill.

"The work itself occupies too high a place among historical writings to need commendation."—The Mail, Toronto, Ontario.

Timely. "The enterprising Mr. Alden has chosen a most timely occasion for the reissue of this valuable work, and its excellent and convenient library form, its cheapness, and the widespread interest in Mexican matters that exists at present, will doubtless combine to give it an appreciative reception."—The Week, Toronto, Ontario.

"The volume before us is a very creditable piece of work mechanically, and puts Prescott's charming histories within the reach of the average pocket book."—Evangelist, St. Louis, Mo.

Fascinating. "This history has a fascinating interest, and is so well known as to need no praise."—Christian Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

"Especially interesting at this time. Is published in two handsome volumes, and like all Mr. Alden's publications is sold at an astonishingly low price."—Advertiser, Detroit, Mich.

A NobleWork; judiciously planned and admirably executed; rich with the spoils of learning easily and gracefully worn; imbued everywhere with a conscientious love of the truth, and controlled by that unerring good sense without which genius leads astray with its false lights, and learning encumbers with its heavy panoply. It will win the literary voluptuary to its pages by the attractiveness of its subject and the flowing ease of its style; and the historical student will do honor to the extent and variety of the research which it displays. . . It will take its place among those enduring productions of the human mind which age cannot stale and custom cannot wither.—G.S. HILLARD.

FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. HISTORY of the REIGN of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Illustrated Library Edition, in two volumes, small octavo, including portraits and other illustrations. Fine heavy paper, fine cloth, gilt tops. Price, $2.25. Popular Edition, from the same plates, but without illustrations, the two volumes in one. Price, $1.25. Now ready.

"Prescott had the genius to invest the dry facts of history with the charms of fiction; and yet he never sacrifices truth to the graces of style."—WESTLAKE.

"It is one of the most pleasing as well as most valuable contributions that have been made to modern history; it is the only one that gives us a faithful and sufficient picture of a period so momentous as the latter half of the fifteenth century."—London Athenæum.

"One of the finest histories of modern times, written by an author of rare felicity of diction, fervor of imagination, accuracy of statement, and exquisite beauty of style. Every one who reads at all should read Prescott."—Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Clubs At the office of This PAPER a copy of the work above advertised can be seen, and it or any of Alden's Publications may be had on extremely liberal terms, either as Premiums for Clubs, or in combination with the paper. "A book worth reading is worth owning." ALDEN has placed the best literature of the world within the reach of every home: send for our attractive terms.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

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Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

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Are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Used to-day regularly by 10,000 American Women. Guaranteed superior to all others, or Cash refunded. Don't waste money on worthless nostrums. Try this Remedy first. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail. Send 4 cents for Particulars. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philada., Pa.

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Give away as premiums to those forming clubs for the sale of their TEAS and COFFEES, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silverware, Watches, etc. WHITE TEA SETS of 46 and 68 pieces with $10 and $12 orders. Decorated TEA SETS of 44 and 56 pieces with $12 and $15 orders. STEM-WINDING SWISS WATCHES with $15 orders. GOLD BAND or Moss Rose Tea Sets of 44 pieces, or White Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with $20 orders. Send us your address and mention this paper; we will mail you our Club Book containing a complete Premium & Price List. THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO., 210 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

Popular Superstitions.

Dream of snakes, a sign of enemies.

If you sing before breakfast, you will cry before supper.

Dreaming of muddy or rushing water foretells trouble.

Finding a horseshoe or a four-leaved clover brings good luck.

I you cut your nails or sneeze on Saturday, you do it for evil.

She who takes the last stitch at a quilting will be the first to marry.

If you spill the salt, some one will be "mad" with you unless you put some in the fire.

Stub your right toe, you are going where you are wanted; your left, where you are not wanted.

If the rooster crows on the fence, the weather will be fair; if on the doorstep, he will bring company.

If the first Sunday in the month is unpleasant, there will be but one pleasant Sunday during the month.

If by any chance a mourning hat or bonnet is placed upon your head, you will need one of your own soon.

If your right ear burns, some one is praising you; if your left, your friends are raking you over the coals.

Returning to the house for a moment after having once started out will bring you bad luck unless you sit down.

When, in dropping a fork, it strikes the floor and stands upright, it will bring a gentleman visitor; a knife, a lady.

While at the washboard, if the suds splash and wet the clothes you are wearing, you will have a drunken husband.

If you drop your dishcloth you will have company; also if you sweep a black mark, or if two chairs stand accidentally back to back.

If a baby sees his face in the glass, it will be the death of him. If his nails are cut, he will be a thief. If he tumbles out of bed, it will save him from being a fool.

To break a mirror is a sign of death. Death is also foretold by a dog howling under a window; hearing a mourning dove, a strange dove hovering about, or dreaming of a white horse.

The Way of the World.

Charles Monckey, inventor of the Monckey wrench, generally called monkey wrench, is living in poverty in Brooklyn, N. Y. He sold his patent for $2,000 and the parties who bought it are making millions of dollars every year. And so it goes. Fulton first utilized steam as a motive power for ships. He died poor. Thousands of other cases can be cited where men of original ideas grasped some new thought and placed it in a tangible shape only to see some one else reap the benefit of their labors and make additions and improvements to it. Minds which grasp ideas are radically different from those that grasp situations. It is a struggle and competition. Monster minds conceive some gigantic scheme in business or politics, and other minds, not so great but more active, and necessary to carry them out. The world is benefited by the clashing and contest of these minds, all bent on the attainment of a similar object by different methods. But in the end the quick wit usually triumphs over the slower but abler brain which is forced under. Then comes the bitterness of defeat and the knowledge that the reward goes where it does not belong. This is not only true of Monckey but of countless thousands whose names and history are known in every place throughout the world. There are many who suffer grievous wrong in this world which will not be righted until all men shall face each other and be heard before the judgment bar. Then all wrongs will be righted, and justice, long delayed, be meted out by an impartial judge.

About an Even Thing.

A Detroiter who was working across one of the northern counties with a horse and buggy this summer met a farmer on foot, and asked him how far it was to Greenville.

"Which one?" was the query, after a half minute spent in reflection.

"Why, I didn't know there was but one Greenville."

"Didn't you? There's one in South Carolina, another in Kansas, a third in Ohio, and a fourth in Iowa. Which one do you want to go to?"

"The nearest one."

"Well, that's about seven miles off.—Next time you inquire for Greenville you'd better name the state. Have you any tobacco?"

"What kind of tobacco do you want?"

"Why, I didn't know as there was more'n one tobacco."

"Oh, yes, there is. There is plug tobacco, finecut, shorts and smoking.—Which do you want?"

"Well, I'll take plug."

"I haven't got any. Next time you inquire for tobacco, you'd better mention the kind."

The two looked at each other for over a minute, and then separated for life.

Water Spouts.

Rain, hail, and snow are caused by ascending vapors. A water-spout is a diminutive whirlwind, lasting from a few seconds to an hour, and reaching down from the under surface of a cloud to or nearly to the surface of the earth. In the centre of this whirlwind appears a slender column of water or dense vapor, constituting the water-spout proper. This column often descends but a short distance, like a pouch, but in its complete stages reaches to within from ten to fifty feet of the earth or sea, and is accompanied by a cloud of whirling dust or spray raised from the ground or sea. The column is probably hollow, and the air whirling around it is sometimes an ascending current, but more frequently a descending current; the latter apparently is the cause in the "Cloud bursts" that occasionally desolate limited regions. In the water-spout the whirling movement of the air is generally distinctly recognized, but in the hurricane and typhoon this movement takes place on so grand a scale that it can only be demonstrated by collecting and platting upon charts the observations made at widely separated stations.

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Carriage Making in all its Branches. Painting, Trimming and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game "Verba."

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of the most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

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A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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ROYAL V R ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

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ROYAL PILLS. Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, {delicious taste,} 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, 50c.
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Vinegar Bitters, old style, bitter taste, $1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

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"PEARL TOP" LAMP CHIMNEY.
WARRANTED PEARL TOP FINEST QUALITY
Pat. Oct. 30th, 1883.

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works. FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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ORIGIN OF THE PETTICOAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the petticoat was first worn by men, and that in this age and generation even men are loth to discard its flowing drapery. "I like to record this fact," writes a lady. Naturally, women take a sort of savage satisfaction in discussing a weakness of the other sex, especially in the matter of dress. Please don't stare me out of countenance at the supposed presumption of my assertion that men have, or appear to have, a sort of envious feeling toward us for having stolen from them this noble prerogative, and that they clutch at every means in their power to wrest it from or at least share it with us, for I'll prove it before I get through. And we do not wonder that this is so. There is dignity in drapery as well as grace and elegance. When Henry VIII went to meet Anne of Cleves he was habited, we read, "in a coat of velvet somewhat made like a frocke, embroidered all over with flattered gold of damaske, with small lace mixed between of the same gold, and other laces of the same going traversewise, that the ground little appeared;" and in a description of a similar garment belonging to his father, Henry VII, we read of its being decorated with bows of ribbon, quite as a belle of the present day would adorn a ballroom dress. It is well known that the garment was at first not alone a skirt, but, as the name denotes, a little coat. How it came to lose its upper half, or body, we do not know, unless the "petticoat" was made with long skirts for the sake of warmth, and in each case it was as much petticoat, as we understand it, as anything else.

We have only to look at Shakespeare's characters—nay let us be thorough and go back to the time of the patriarchs—to discover the skirts of men. And easily enough we trace them down through the ages. In the inventory of the effects of Henry V appears "a petticoat of red damask with open sleeves," and altho' it was a question whether this had been fashioned for a man or woman, it would be, if a woman's, the only instance known before Elizabeth's time of a woman using such a garment. Thus we hear nothing of women's petticoats before the Tudor period. "Good Queen Bess," with all her learning, which was essentially masculine in her age and time, had the true instincts of womanliness, as regards personal adornment, and even though we find her deficient in taste, and heartily wish she had not made such a guy of herself in her old age, yet as a woman we have to thank her for stockings and petticoats and many other luxuries which have become necessities and which we now appropriate with as true a belief in inalienable right to their sole possession as though the legacy had fallen to us from Mother Eve instead of Maiden Elizabeth.

Mysteries of Beehives.

A lifetime may be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a beehive, and still half the secrets would remain undiscovered. The formation of a cell has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician, while the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every one knows what honey from the comb is like. It is a clear, yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of camphor or iodide crystals in a bottle, causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalline form. This, however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, while others have been exposed to the light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystalizes, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows that are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the quantity of saccharine food presented to them; and if light were allowed access to the syrup it would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and, in all probability, prove fatal to the inmates of the hive. We will also state that whoever may attempt getting up a hive of any merit must observe the one thing needful—that of perfect darkness within the hive—if they expect to succeed. The nearer the natural laws are observed by man in the management of bees, the better will be the results, and the more certain will be his success.

A Picture of the Plains.

One of the most startling and romantic features of border life occurred recently on the Wild Horse prairie, thirty miles north of Los Angeles, when a band of wild horses, under the lead of a noble sorrel stallion came galloping over the plains to reconnoiter a company of surveyors engaged in making a survey of the tract.

The band dashed toward Capt. Keller and his party of surveyors until within 500 feet, when the leader halted in a grandly proud and defiant manner, with neck curved, nostrils distended, erect and tail on dress parade, and all the band ranged themselves on each side of him like a squad of cavalry in a battle charge. After surveying the scene for a few moments the leader galloped away, followed by the band in the most graceful and dignified manner. The scene was most romantic, the picture of the lordly leader, with his most obedient servants, in their fleet and graceful motions, being well worthy of an artist's pencil;

There was another band of wild horses on the same prairie, under the leadership of a dark mahogany stallion, with black mane, tail and knees. In this band there were two white horses and the rest were mainly bay and sorrel.

EVERY dog has his day, but many of them, from the howling that they keep up, insist on having the night too.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.

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Button, English Bals & Imitation Lace Congress,

From the BEST CALF SKINS, with GENUINE DONGOLA TOPS, SOLE LEATHER COUNTERS, and every pair warranted.

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Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

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THE NEW AND ELEGANT —HIGH ARM— "JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO. Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills. Warranted the best. Grain drills; the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills; the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

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WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

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SELWYN HALL READING, PENN. [illegible] preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc. L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

How the Health of the Bird Affects its Valuable Plumes.

Ostrich chicken feathers are useless until they are a year old; they are rarely cut before. At twelve months they are cut off. The stumps dry, and after a few weeks the bird sheds them, or they can be drawn out without pain and with ease. The feathers then take six months to grow before they can again be cut. Three pluckings are obtainable in two years' time. The process of plucking continues for many years, but it requires the greatest care to prevent the feathers from deteriorating. The feathers from the wild bird are the longest and finest, but rarely more than three on one bird are sufficiently perfect to render them fit for commerce. Hence the necessity of the farm. A male bird turns black at about the age of eighteen months. The black and black-and white feathers are pulled from different parts of the body; the white feathers come from one row only in the wing; tail feathers are never as white as those in the wing, and are usually bleached for "tips." So little is known about the habits of the ostrich that people are surprised to find how the health of the bird affects its feathers. In many of the best feathers is what appears to be a line running across the feather. This may be, is not caused by the packing string being too tightly tied, but by a day's illness. So delicate are the feathers and so intimately and so wonderfully connected with the organization of the bird that a day's dyspepsia from overfeeding or underfeeding will leave this mark. A delicate bird has its feathers more or less marked throughout. Ostriches are not camped out for breeding until the male bird is four and the hen three years of age. They lay from ten to fifteen eggs and incubate forty-two days. The male bird is a pattern husband and father; if accident should overtake his mate it is most usual for him to continue the sitting, as he has been frequently known to bring off the brood sucessfully, "mothering" them with the greatest care until they can peck, which is not until three days after hatching. The nest of the ostrich is always in the sand, and is scratched out by the male bird; the hen forms a perfect wall of sand round her with her wings before the eggs are hatched. The ostrich knows no fear, and is a most formidable and dangerous opponent. Their cry, which answers to cock crowing, is a deep bellow that can be heard for a couple of miles, and is called "bromming." The depression in ostrich farming has been caused by an overstocked market. Naturally those in climates suited to the bird imported them from the Cape. When the steed was stolen, the Cape Government locked the stable door; but alas! the one hundred pound premium on every bird exported was too late a measure to prevent thriving farms growing in Australia and India, and it is with chagrin bordering on despair that the Cape farmers find the retail trade gleaning the profits.

He stuttered,
And muttered:
"For your band I'm appealing"
She grumbled,
And mumbled:
"I never did like apple-peeling."

The season of frog opera is now on in the country places.

A mill race—Pugilists.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Ebensburg, Pa.

A full line of Caskets always on hand.

Bodies Embalmed WHEN REQUIRED.

Apr. 30 88

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VALLIE LUTTRINGER, MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. R. Buck, and others containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary outbuildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.

June 4, 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

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EBENSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.

Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

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